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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The trouble which confronts the Bryan national convention is that there are too many brands of Democrats.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, and ex-Representative Towne, of Minnesota, seem to be the only Democrats who really desire to ride behind Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan announces that he will not attend the Kansas City convention, and so far no announcement has been made concerning his justly celebrated crown of thorns and cross of gold.

The Bryanites who are assembling at Kansas City tremble when David B. Hill's name is mentioned. It is astonishing how the shadow of an out-and-out Democrat scares a Populist convention.

It is possible that Mr. Clark, of Montana, who expended tens of thousands of dollars to purchase a seat in the Senate, will contribute $1,000,000 to the Bryan campaign fund. If he does, Boss Croker, of New York, is the most fitting person to make the presentation.

The man who was caught short on wheat in Minneapolis and failed for $300,000 was not engaged in business, but in betting on the price of wheat; consequently his mishap should not appear in the weekly lists of business failures. Failures are now classified as commercial or industrial. To this classification should be added speculative gambling.

Speaker Henderson has just been renominated for Congress by acclamation in the Third Iowa district, thus maintaining the remarkable record of never having had a competitor for the nomination since he was first sent to Congress eighteen years ago. If more districts would follow this example there would be more influential and useful members in Congress.

The degree conferred on H. H. Hanna, of this city, by Harvard College, was not Doctor of Laws, as erroneously stated in a dispatch, but Honorary Master of Arts. In announcing it President Eliot referred to Mr. Hanna as "the mainspring of the business men's movement to declare gold the standard of the national currency, a well-tempered spring, intent, assiduous and effective."

Mr. Bryan is said to be so well pleased with the Democratic platform adopted in Illinois that he would be willing to have it taken as a model for the national platform. It indorses "in whole and in part, in letter and in spirit, the national platform of 1896" without any further allusion to the coinage question or the ratio. Such a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform as that will be as offensive to conservative Democrats as the readoption of each separate plank.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Indianapolis School Board case is a good thing for the board and the city. It gives the board a free hand in the management of its finances and relieves the city from the danger of having the school debt merged in the municipal debt, thereby bringing it far above the constitutional limit. The decision is based on the view, doubtless correct, that for all legal and financial purposes the School Board and the city are separate and distinct municipalities.

The rescue of Admiral Seymour's force, which had a narrow escape from capture or annihilation, leaves the fate of the ministers in Peking the overshadowing question. The reports on this point are so contradictory as to raise a suspicion that the Chinese officials are doing a good deal of systematic lying. If the ministers are safe and under government protection the situation will be greatly mitigated, but if they have been given their passports or are held as hostages it will be equivalent to a declaration of war on the part of China and will greatly increase the seriousness of the situation.

The Kansas representative who is reported as declaring that Pension Commissioner Evans made the rule reversing the practice of the department to base pensions upon several disabilities and pension but for one makes an erroneous statement. The rule was made by a construction of the law in 1891, and has remained the same ever since. Congress, however, passed a law reviving the old rule, which provided that a man may be pensioned at the rate of $2 a month for one cause of disability, $6 for another and $4 for a third, making the pension $12. Under the rule which has prevailed since 1891 the applicant in such cases as the one here cited would receive but $6 a month.

The conflict over the silver portion of the Democratic platform at Kansas City is attracting attention. A few weeks ago the silverites had things their own way, but the later conventions in the Central Western and Middle States seem to have changed the situation. The delegates at large from New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, and a few other States are golditès. They are, moreover, able men who will be able to impress themselves upon the convention. These men would drop silver out of the platform entirely, but, failing in that, they will strive for the tamest sort of a reaffirmation of the silver platform of 1896. Thus far, Mr. Bryan insists that silver shall occupy a prominent place in the platform. Doubtless a majority of the delegates are with him, but will they stand firm as they did in 1896? It is given out that the wide difference of opinion will be settled before the convention in a conference of leaders with Mr. Bryan at Lincoln.

A SPLENDID SHOWING.

Yesterday the State Finance Board voted to redeem $300,000 of the outstanding bonds of the State. Adding this $300,000 to the amount previously paid under Republican rule, $2,816,000 of the bonded debt has been paid, leaving the state debt $4,704,615.12. It is expected that another $300,000 of the bonded debt will be called in before the close of 1900. It will be said that the reduction is the result of Democratic legislation, which gave the present basis of taxation. After making all allowance for the tax law, the reduction of the debt is largely due to the economic legislation and administration. The state levy for the redemption of the debt would have fallen far short of bringing about the reduction of debt above stated. The savings in the general fund have been so large as to add largely to the total. The payment ordered yesterday was made up of $217,000 from the levy for the payment of the state debt and $83,000 from the general fund. If it had been necessary, $300,000 could have been taken from the general fund.

It should not be forgotten that tens of thousands of dollars annually are saved by the Republican legislation of 1895, which abolished the large fees paid to state officers and put them on salaries. Mr. Henderson, who was the last Democratic state auditor, admitted that he received $25,000 a year out of the office. State Auditor Hart has collected during the first six months of the present year $128,000 from insurance companies alone. Under the Democratic system, which gave the auditor 10 per cent., Mr. Hart would receive for the fees collected from insurance companies alone in six months $12,800, and $25,600 for the year from the fees of the Insurance Bureau alone. The fees of the attorney general during the last four years of Democratic control no one but those who received them will ever know. The late Governor Matthews could not find out. The last Democratic incumbent of the office did not deny the estimate of $65,000 for two years. Whatever sums are now collected by the attorney general go into the treasury. The fees of the office of the secretary of state, based upon recent receipts now paid into the treasury, could not have been less than $12,000 or $15,000 a year. The clerk of the Supreme Court had a large amount of fees, which are now turned into the treasury. In short, the fees paid to state officers under the regime abolished by the Legislature of 1895 could not have been less than $75,000 a year, and they may have reached $100,000. The business-like system of auditing the bills presented to the State for payment has resulted in a large saving to the taxpayers. After yesterday's action by the State Finance Board the annual interest on the state debt at 3 per cent. will be $84,480 less than it was when Hon. A. C. Daily became state auditor in 1895. The $75,000 or $100,000 paid as fees to state officers prior to the Republican legislation of 1895 and the amount saved in the interest account thus far would make a good basis for the liquidation of the state debt, which has been reduced 37½ percent. since the Republicans came into control of the State. It is a magnificent showing.

CIVILIZED BARBARISM.

It is an interesting coincidence that at a moment when the civilized world is startled by a violent and murderous uprising of Chinese against foreigners a dispatch from a town in California announces that "two hundred miners and smelter employes last night drove twenty-one Japanese railroad workers out of town." The Japanese were not miners or smelters, and were not interfering with that class of workers. They were simply foreigners. Outbreaks against foreigners are not a novelty in this country. The old Know Nothing party was based partly on that idea and partly on the narrower one of religious hostility. The Chinese have been ostracised and persecuted in this country ever since they first began to come here, and are now excluded by law. In California they are taxed for public school purposes while the schools are not open to their children. An anti-Chinese riot occurred in Denver, Colorado, in October, 1880, in which a large amount of Chinese property was destroyed and more than 150 Chinese were escorted to the jail by the police for safety. In Washington Territory violent attempts to drive out the Chinese were made in 1885-87. At one place three Chinamen were murdered and three wounded, and the murderers were not punished. At another place their quarters were burned. On the 3d of November, 1885, a mob of several hundred men in Tacoma burned all the Chinese houses and stores in the city and ordered the Chinese to leave the place within twenty-four hours, and the order was enforced. In Wyoming the Chinese were so brutally assaulted that the Governor of the Territory in his annual message alluded to it as "an inhuman and heartless attack."

The present outbreak in China is chiefly racial, but it is partly religious. Civilized countries also have their religious as well as their racial prejudices. There is not a country in Europe that has not made war on the Jews in recent years, and if all the Christians in China were driven out of that country it will not equal the number of Jews who have been driven out of Europe in the last few years. In Russia they were subjected to the most proscriptive legislation, were punished for defending themselves with weapons while their assailants went free, their houses were destroyed, their stores pillaged and thousands of families were driven out of the country. In May, 1882 no less than 130 houses occupied by Jews were wrecked by rioters in one Russian town, and as many more in the aggregate in other towns. This spirit of proscription and persecution prevailed in every country of Europe. In 1895 the anti-Semitic party in Germany adopted a platform defining as a Jew any person in whose family during the last three generations there had been one person of Jewish blood. Even a party gentile family only one of whose members had married a Jew came under the ban. It was demanded that all such persons be excluded from the legal, medical and educational professions, from the army and the press, and from all public schools; that they be forbidden to have anything to do with public contracts and not be permitted to acquire landed property or carry on business. Finally, no more Jews or persons related to Jews should enter Germany from any other country.

These are some of the barbarities of civilized countries in recent years, legalized or unpunished outrages perpetrated on foreigners or on religionists on account of difference of race or religion. All of the governments under which these barbarities have been perpetrated are now co-operating to punish China on account of an outbreak based on racial and religious hatred. Not a word can be said in defense of the Chinese outbreak or in censure of the powers for trying to protect their citizens, but a fair and judicial comparison of civilized and heathen barbarities shows that the heathen are not the only offenders.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The new agitation of the natural gas question comes at a time when residents of this city can consider the question in all its bearings and make timely preparations for next winter. The decision of the Supreme Court that no company may pump gas out of its wells because the process tends to exhaust a common supply to which all companies are equally entitled will, if sustained, seriously cripple the Indianapolis companies. If the latter have to depend on the normal flow from their wells without being allowed to use any mechanical aid to increase the supply local consumers will fare worse than ever. But the decision of the Supreme Court seems lame in that it assumes as a premise a theory of gas production and supply which may or may not be correct. The courts cannot take judicial knowledge of facts concerning which no court and not even any expert has definite information. In this respect the decision of the court rests largely on guess work. It seems further lame in that it denies one or more companies a right which is equally open to all. Even admitting that no company should be permitted to have a monopoly of pumping, it does not follow that any company may not exercise a privilege that is open to all. No court would hold that any company might not sink as many wells and pump as much water as it pleased from its own land. If water, why not gas? The question is too important to rest on the decision of any but the highest court in the land.

The proposition of the companies to introduce meters as a means of conserving the gas supply probably comes too late to be of much use. If it had been done at first, and not only in this city but in all others drawing on the gas field no doubt it would have added materially to the duration of the supply. But the mischief is done. There has been reckless, criminal and irreparable waste, and to introduce meters now is a good deal like locking the barn door after the horse is stolen. Nevertheless it might do some good, and is worth considering.

It is one of the misfortunes of politics that presidential campaigns unsettle business, and this is particularly the case when one of the opposing candidates represents dangerous principles. If some fidelity and trust company dealing in futures would guarantee the election of McKinley and Roosevelt next fall the American people would begin right now to enlarge business, engage in new enterprises, construct new factories and mills, open new mines and furnaces and build more railroads with the certainty that the investments would pay. Every farmer, every laborer, every mechanic, every factory hand and mill hand, every wage earner of whatever kind would feel that such a guarantee meant for him continued prosperity, employment and good wages. But that feeling will not prevail as long as there is even a remote possibility of the election of William Jennings Bryan.

The State Department has received a copy of a report of trade conditions made by the British consul at Manila, in which he reports great improvements in the city and predicts that under American government and enterprise "Manila may become a great commercial power in these waters before the first quarter of the century is passed." The consul does not discuss the political outlook further than saying that "Law and order are being restored as rapidly as possible," and that "the natives, I believe, would willingly return to their agricultural pursuits, but the influence of their leaders appears sufficiently strong to keep them from surrendering." He might have added that the leaders receive much encouragement from disloyal Americans.

In all the demonstrations of American superiority in manufacturing there has been nothing more surprising than the announcement that the American silk exhibit has been awarded the first prize at the Paris exposition. This is carrying the war into Africa with a vengeance. One does not need to be old to be able to remember when French silk was the only kind worn in this country and when not a yard was manufactured here. Now it seems we are able to beat France in her traditional specialty and on her own soil. According to the last census the manufactures of silk and silk goods in the United States amounted to nearly $50,000,000.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Untrammeled Fourth of July.

For real patriotic racket which no ordinance can down, go spend the day we celebrate in a quiet country town.

No Likeness.

Artist—You don't seem pleased with your portrait as a summer girl.

Summer Girl—No; you've made my shirt-waist stripes run the wrong way.

Racket with an Underlying Motive.

"Oh, pa."

"What, Jimmy?"

"Let's fire off on th' Fourth all th' powder an' shot we'd like to fire off at th' mean old Chinese."

Disapproval of Wu Tung Fang.

"What was it Aunt Minerva said about war with China?"

"She said we ought to conquer the Chinese, if only to tack some civilized United States names on to them."

The Fatal Error.

"Pauline is nearly frantic."

"What's the matter?"

"She received a letter of proposal from that freckled Mr. Tibbs, and she thinks she mailed her acceptance to Penelope Jones and sent him her cucumber complexion recipe by mistake."

SCHOOL BOND CASE

THE SCHOOL CITY AND CIVIL CITY SEPARATE CORPORATIONS.

Supreme Court Affirmed the Judgment of the Marion Circuit Court.

SCHOOL BONDS ARE VALID

AND BOTH THE SCHOOL BOARD AND CITY ARE RELIEVED.

A Meeting of the School Board Immediately Called to Take Action in the Matter.

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the case of Eddy Campbell and others vs. The City of Indianapolis and the Board of School Commissioners, known as the Indianapolis school bond case, holding that the school city and the civil city are independent corporations and that each has authority to incur debts up to the limit of 2 per cent. of the taxable property within their respective boundaries without regard to the indebtedness of the other. The court further held that any infirmities in the act of 1871, which created the School Board of Indianapolis, that may have made it unconstitutional as special legislation, were cured by the act of 1899, which act is valid.

The case grew out of an attempt on the part of Campbell, Wild & Co. to enjoin the Board of School Commissioners of Indianapolis from issuing school bonds to the amount of $100,000 for the purpose of refunding some other bonds issued ten years ago for the purpose of building schoolhouses. Judge Allen, of the Circuit Court, heard the case and refused to grant an injunction, holding that the bonds were valid and that the School Board had a right to refund them. The decision of the Supreme Court yesterday affirms this judgment and in effect decides that the different school cities over the State may incur debts and issue bonds for any proper purpose in which the law gives them authority to do so, without any reference to the amount of indebtedness which the civil cities in which they are located may owe, and as a consequence the School Board of Indianapolis may borrow the money needed to refund the bonds issued ten years ago.

WRITTEN BY JUDGE JORDAN.

The opinion of the court was written by Judge Jordan. After speaking of the nature of the suit and the action taken by the court below in which final judgment was rendered for the defendants, the court says: "It is virtually conceded, and properly so, that the civil city of Indianapolis is not a necessary part to this action. It may be further asserted that it is not even a proper party thereto, and, so far as the questions herein involved are concerned, the civil city of Indianapolis may be considered as eliminated from this action.

"The cardinal question involved in this appeal, under the facts, is in respect to the validity of the $100,000 of school bonds issued by the board in 1890, which the present board is now proposing to refund by the issue and sale of new bonds. It is insisted by counsel for the appellants that the decision of this principal question involves three other subordinate propositions, namely: First, was the statute of March 3, 1871, which authorized the organization of boards of school commissioners of the school corporation of the city of Indianapolis a valid act of the Legislature? Second, if valid, have the acts of said boards in issuing and negotiating the school bonds and contracting thereby the indebtedness in issue in this action, been remedied or cured by the provisions of the statute in force March 4, 1899? Third, are the debts of the civil city of Indianapolis and those of the school city or corporation incurred under the control and government of its Board of School Commissioners to be treated and considered under the law as the obligations of distinct and separate municipal corporations, or must the indebtedness of each be combined and limited alone to the civil city, to determine if the latter has exceeded the 2 per cent. limit of indebtedness prohibited by Article 13 of the State's Constitution?

PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

"We address ourselves to a consideration of these questions fully impressed with their great public importance, as it is evident, as insisted by counsel for appellee, that a decision adverse to it would in the main be disastrous to the public schools of Indianapolis, and in its effect would result in coercing appellee to repudiate an indebtedness incurred in building up and promoting the public school system of that city, and as contended, would render worthless over $700,000 of bonds issued by the School Board and the civil city."

The first question taken up by the court is the validity of the act of 1871, under which the Board of School Commissioners of the school city of Indianapolis was organized and under which it assumed to act in issuing and negotiating the school bonds of 1890. The attorneys for the appellants insisted that the act was invalid because it is violative of Specification 13, Section 22, Article 4, of the State's Constitution, which provides that the General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws in a great number of enumerated cases, one of which provides for the support of common schools and for the preservation of school funds. The appellants maintained that as the law enacted in 1871 had reference only to cities of 30,000 inhabitants, and as Indianapolis was the only city in the State that had that large a population in 1870, the act was in effect unconstitutional. Upon this point the court held that in its opinion it was not the purpose of the Legislature to create a Board of School Commissioners by the act of 1871 for Indianapolis alone, as such a distinct municipal corporation for school purposes had already been created for that city under Section 4 of the general school laws of 1865. Assuming, however, that the act of 1871 was invalid because it applied only to Indianapolis, the court holds that it was subsequently remedied and cured by the act of the Legislature in force March 4, 1899, and that the indebtedness of the school corporation of the city of Indianapolis, incurred by the issue and sale of the bonds of 1890 by the predecessor of the present board has been validated and the payment thereof by appellee legalized.

ANOTHER POINT.

The appellants next insisted that the bonds in controversy were invalid for the reason that at the time of their issue and sale the indebtedness owing by the school corporation and the civil corporation of the city of Indianapolis was in excess of the 2 per cent. limit prescribed by Article 13 of the State's Constitution. In deciding this point the court held that since the act of 1865, a municipal school corporation and a civil corporation were each held to be possessed, according to law, of its own rights, and each was subject to the liabilities which it had legally incurred, and an action could not be maintained against one for the debts or liabilities of the other. Under the conclusion which the court places upon the constitutional provision in controversy the debts of the civil city of Indianapolis and the school corporation, are not to be aggregated to determine the debt limit to which either may be entitled under the Constitution, but that the right or power of each of these corporations to contract an indebtedness not in excess of the limit fixed by the Constitution is affected only by its own existing debts. In conclusion the court said: "It follows, from the conclusions which we have reached, and we so adjudge that the bonds in controversy in this action are valid obligations of the school corporation of the city of Indianapolis, for the payment of which such school corporation is liable; and that the payment or refunding of these bonds can not be enjoined under the facts alleged in the complaint. The judgment below is therefore affirmed."

Judge Baker filed a concurring opinion, in which he agreed with the majority of the court, holding that the school city and the civil city of Indianapolis are separate corporations, and that the debts of one should not be counted in determining whether the other is indebted to the constitutional limit of 2 per cent. He took occasion to say, however, that the present decision is not in line with the majority opinion in the case of Wilcoxon vs. City of Bluffton, 153 Ind., 261. His apparent object was to show that the rule declared in that case was wrong, as he urged at the time in a dissenting opinion.

CITY OFFICIALS PLEASED.

Supreme Court Decision Was Anticipated by Them.

City Controller Johnson is greatly pleased with the decision of the Supreme Court in the school bond case. He said last night he had been expecting such a decision, but it was gratifying nevertheless. As a result of the decision the city is saved great embarrassment. It is now possible for the City Council to pass the ordinance recently introduced providing for a bond issue of $150,000 to improve the fire department, City Hospital and market house. Mr. Johnson further says it will now be possible to make a temporary loan of about $80,000, to pay the city's expenses until the fall revenues come in. Of this amount $40,000 will be borrowed about Aug. 1, to be paid in sixty or seventy days, and the other $40,000 due in forty or fifty days. Mr. Johnson says the School Board can do nothing towards selling its bonds until a reply is received from the letter sent to Rudolph, Klybolte & Co., of Cincinnati, regarding the purchase of the $100,000 refunding bonds. The letter was sent to the company yesterday.

Mayor Taggart is also pleased with the decision of the Supreme Court. "I have been confident all along," said he last night, "that the Supreme Court would render such a decision as it has, for the question of the school city and civil city being separate in regard to their respective indebtedness was apparent to me. I did not expect the Supreme Court to render any other decision than the one handed down. It is now possible for the city to make needed improvements in the fire department, City Hospital and market house, for which an ordinance was introduced in the City Council not long since."

Councilman Megrew, chairman of the committee on finance of the City Council, was asked last night how soon the committee would take up the ordinance providing for a bond issue of $150,000. He replied that the committee will meet within a few days to consider the ordinance, but it is probable, he said, that the ordinance will be returned to the Council to be changed before it is reported upon. The ordinance was prepared by clippings from the bridge bond ordinance and was not sufficiently revised before being presented to the Council. Mr. Megrew says he does not believe the committee has the power to make the changes in the ordinance and will therefore ask that it be properly prepared before action is taken upon it. It is very probable that it will be amended by the committee, as part of the members believe the amount asked for is too large.

SCHOOL BOARD MET.

The Successful Bidders Notified of the Decision.

The School Board held a meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and took up the question of notifying the successful bidders for the bonds. The successful bidders are Rudolph, Klybolte & Co., of Cincinnati, and as they have never withdrawn the deposit which accompanied their bid and have never indicated anything to the contrary it is supposed they still want the bonds. The board decided that it would not pay interest on the bonds for the four months during the pendency of the suit, but would transfer the bonds with coupons bearing interest from the date of delivery. Rudolph, Klybolte & Co. were telegraphed the decision of the Supreme Court.

AN INDIAN NOBLEMAN

T. B. PANDIAN WILL TALK IN THE INTERESTS OF HIS PEOPLE.

He Hopes to Establish a System of Wells for the Thirsty Natives.

T. B. Pandian, said to be a native of India, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and is occupying apartments at the Denison House. Some of the papers have stated that Mr. Pandian is a Hindoo prince, but the gentleman makes no such claim for himself. To a Journal reporter, last night, he said: "I am a Hindoo nobleman and my ancestral home is at Parooranee, which is a good distance to the south of Madras." "Prince" Pandian's visiting cards give his residence as Madras, but he explains this by saying that he maintains an office or headquarters at the latter place. The "prince" is touring the world for the purpose of securing subscriptions to enable wells to be sunk in his native country for the use of the common people, or those belonging to the "low caste." Under the "caste" system prevailing in India—which the English government has thus far been unable to break down—the "high-caste" natives or nobles will not allow a member of the "low caste" to even touch their drinking places, much less obtain water from them. The result is, that in times of drouth, the common people suffer greatly for lack of water. Mr. Pandian talked interestingly of the present famine. He said:

"It is one of the worst famines we have ever had. India has suffered with famines for the last hundred years. Notwithstanding the famine and the plague, there is material progress in the country. For example, there is peace and justice all over the land, administered by the English government. But the question of famine is due to the general poverty of the people. There is a large number of the population who are living from hand to mouth. When the crops fail, then they have nothing to fall back on and they are the first to be victims to the famine. Of course, some grain has been raised in India this year and in other years, but it has all been bought up by men who have the money and is being held at prices beyond the reach of the common people. According to the caste system, the outcast people have nothing in common with the other classes of Hindoos and they are kept in the most ignorant state of superstition and poverty, and when difficulty comes they are the first victims and the worst sufferers. The greatest difficulty is that this outcast people is not allowed to even touch the public water. In fact, they have an annual water famine and the outcast people have to rely upon streams and ditches and stagnant pools for their water supply. When these dry up beneath the great heat then intense suffering results. I have been especially interested in the outcast people for the last nine years. I went in their interest to England; stayed some years there and tried to forward their cause. Already some measures have been adopted in order to improve their social status. The crying difficulty of the people is the water difficulty. In order to help them in this respect I have been visiting your country. The English government, on account of state reasons, cannot interfere in the caste system of India. Although the Americans have no political interest with the people of my country, it occurred to me that there is a universal interest as fellow-men and especially since America stands, as it does, as a humanitarian nation. I have visited some of your large cities, among them Philadelphia and Chicago, and addressed several meetings in the interest of my people for the purpose of giving them some drinking fountains on my return to India. One well will cost $100 and it will supply water for one thousand people. This well will last, in India, not less than three hundred years, and this suffering people can own this well as their own and will be relieved of their sufferings. By doing this work and embracing Christianity I have sustained some social loss myself. My relations, who are not Christians, will not eat with me, but they will admit me to the outer social rites. Although it is a painful thing to see the indifference of my relatives to me, the idea of helping suffering fellow-men satisfies my desire."

When asked as to the prospect of the caste system being eventually done away with, the young nobleman said:

"The educated classes of India are beginning to realize that the caste system is one of the chief reasons for their failure to make progress, and that it is a most inhuman system. The time may come when this system will be gradually thrown down; at all events, by the educated classes. In the public offices and railways and great festivals all classes meet together. Ever since western education and Christianity came to India the country has awakened from its long slumber. Being an old and conservative nation, it moves slowly; still, it moves in the right direction."

COMPLIMENTED AMERICANS.

Mr. Pandian has been considerable of a traveler, visiting all the capitals of Europe except St. Petersburg. He took occasion to say some very complimentary things about Americans in his talk last night. "The freedom of action of the American people," said he, "their independent thinking and their progressiveness have impressed me greatly. There are defects in America which are not unknown to me, but these defects are due chiefly to the infancy of the Nation. As time rolls on, when matters begin to develop in their proper order, these difficulties will disappear. I would like to see America altogether molded into American thought and American thought alone, and not fall back upon old ideas which are to be found in the older countries. But human tendency is always to go back again to the old ideas. For example, there is a fondness for dignity of life and for titles, or, in other words, to entertain a kind of caste in this country. As society grows, these things will increase. One thing I have noticed in moving through America is that Americans as a nation are unique and the germ of kindness which lies in their hearts comes out in a ready manner and they are eager to take up any cause that comes to their land with an appeal for sympathy and help. It has been so ordained that this beautiful country, with its enormous natural resources, should become a fertile land and a paradise to its inhabitants, and also a source of comfort and a channel of blessing of the oppressed and neglected nations of the uttermost parts of the earth."

The nobleman stated that the English government is just now so much occupied with other matters that it cannot give its entire attention to the famine sufferers, although he said it is doing a great work in providing labor by which the people can earn money with which to buy grain. The labor furnished them is upon canals and roads. Wages in India are very small. Mr. Pandian said that his education was obtained in a university located near his ancestral home. He also says he attended lectures in England. He is a stalwart, heavy set man, with fine, clear cut features and skin of a brilliant black in color. He was attired in his native costume last night, and looked resplendent in silk made up to resemble the familiar garments known as "pyjamas." He also wore a flowing sash of some rich material. Indianapolis select society has "taken to" the traveler with extreme cordiality. When found by a Journal reporter last night he was surrounded by a bevy of well-known women in one of the parlors of the Denison. Mr. Pandian is to deliver an address in the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning. He leaves the city Monday.

INEZ CRAVENS'S DEATH

ANDERSON YOUNG WOMAN DIES AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Sensational Charges Made by the Friends of the Girl—Statement of the Physicians.

The newspapers and dispatches from Anderson last night told of the death of Miss Inez Cravens, whose parents live in that city, on an operating table at the City Hospital here. Charges of awful cruelty and neglect are made against the hospital surgeons. The father after being advised of the girl's death came here and it was claimed found the body uncared for lying on a table in the basement with large gashes, the presence of which were unexplained by the hospital physicians.

Relative to the Anderson story, Dr. Poucher, superintendent of the City Hospital, said last night the charges made were without foundation. The girl he said came to the hospital from 321 East Market street, being transferred by Dr. Wiggins in the Dispensary ambulance. She was afflicted with a disease which had taken a violent form. She was taken into the surgery for treatment and died about four hours after admittance to the hospital. An incision was made into the abdomen after death for the purpose of determining the exact cause of death, but the cut was only about three inches long and just through the skin and muscles of the abdomen walls.

Dr. Poucher said the girl had been treated by a reputable physician who had advised as to her being taken to the hospital. She was in a critical condition when taken into the hospital, and when yet conscious told Dr. Poucher of having taken one and one-half grains of morphine and twenty grains of acetanilide, which had been prescribed by the doctor, and is a common remedy for the reduction of fever. It was thought that the drugs had been administered with indiscretion by the attendants upon the girl while at her rooming place.

With reference to a deep cut on the throat or shoulder Dr. Poucher said the cut was made after death in order to inject preservatives into the body, that it might be held in good condition during the hot weather, awaiting the arrival of relatives. The cut, Dr. Poucher said, was only a small one. Dr Poucher also said that after death and the preparation of the body it was taken to the morgue in the basement, where it was wrapped, as is customary, in a winding sheet, which was about it when viewed by the father, instead of nude, as claimed by him.

The father, it is said, made no complaint whatever regarding the manner in which the girl had been treated and cared for and there was not the slightest suggestion of dissatisfaction. An undertaker from Anderson came here with Mr. Cravens, and he made no complaint, taking charge of the body without comment.

Salesmen on the Road.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Much outcry has been made over the number of traveling salesmen thrown out of employment by the formation of trusts, yet the Railway Age says that in the five months to June 1 the Central Passenger Association sold 76,764 interchangeable mileage books, an increase of 10,475, or over 15 per cent., compared with the same period last year. For the month of May alone 15,987 books were sold. These figures do not indicate either a decline in the number of traveling salesmen or a failing off in business.

Spoiling the Democratic Brew.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The Filipinos are showing a disposition to rob the Democrats of the little political capital they hoped to make out of their sympathy for the insurrectionists. The islanders have made overtures to the government through their peace convention which completely knocks out the misnamed anti-imperialistic crusade of the Democrats, and there will hardly be enough left of the movement for a plank in a national political platform.

Fond of Children.

Washington Star.

"I understand that the Empress dowager is fond of children," said the Chinese gossip.

"Yes," answered the courtier. "She is very fond of children. In fact, she wouldn't think of having an Emperor over twenty-one years of age."

MANY INFLUENCES FELT

BUSINESS CHANGES APPARENT DUE TO WORLDWIDE CAUSES.

Depression in Iron and Steel Prices Makes No New Business—The Cereal Situation—Failures.

NEW YORK, June 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade to-morrow will say: The country begins to feel some of the effects of its place among the nations. Influences affecting its business during the week ranged all the way from a boycott at St. Louis to a war in South Africa and from sun spots to the relief of Peking. Droughts and sun spots have played their part before, but none can quite forsee all the results of defending American rights in China. Political influences also tend to color current opinion about most things in presidential years. All these and other influences work together to create a state of uncertainty until the controversy is over.

The long effort to hold nominal prices for iron at Pittsburg has ceased and the associations now recognize an open market in which bessemer is offered at $19 and billets at $26, with gray forge at $17. Scarcely a single transaction is reported, buyers abstaining even more than when prices were purely nominal, and while there are many considerable contracts waiting for a safe basis in cost of material, the problem is a rather difficult one. Over thirty furnaces are said to have gone out of blast, and while some have been stopped for repairs many more will be idle for a time until wage scales for the coming year have been settled with labor organizations. With steel plates quoted at 1.30 at Pittsburg and No. 27 sheets at 2.9 cents, no general gain in business results from the sudden decline in structural shapes.

Neither official nor unofficial accounts have removed doubts about the wheat crop, and if it proves as low as one estimate—460,000,000 bu—the extent to which it may now be displaced in European consumption by corn will be seriously tested. Exports of wheat and corn were 429,000,000 bu in 1898 and 400,000,000 in 1899, and have been about 190,000,000 bu wheat and 210,000,000 corn in the crop year 1900, but never as large before, for in 1892, when 225,000,000 bu wheat went abroad there were only 75,000,000 bu corn. In four weeks of June, Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, have been 10,980,076 bu, against 8,934,638 last year, and Pacific exports 2,753,978 bu, against 2,445,749 last year, while corn exports in the four weeks have been 11,986,244 bu, against 11,485,595 last year. After rising 4 cents wheat closed unchanged for the week and corn only ½c higher.

Another general yielding in prices of wool, ½c to 1c on many grades, would apparently reduce the average of one hundred quotations by Coates Brothers about half a cent, making 4 cents decline from Feb. 1. The demand for men's heavy goods falls much below expectations. With partially different causes the cotton goods market reaches a similar position. The Fall River committee has made a sudden reduction to 2.87 cents in the price of regular print cloths, with not a single sale recorded. Depression in the market for goods did not prevent raw cotton from advancing to 10 cents.

The boot and shoe industry makes slow progress. Most local works have closed or are about to close, although Western producers have a little better business than Eastern. It is thought jobbers will soon begin orders for fall. The shipments fall far behind last year's, amounting in four weeks to 313,494 cases, against 400,873 last year and 397,036 in 1895, while in most other years the quantity has been about 350,000 cases. Leather holders complain of too little business to make a market, and with some concessions in closing out, declines of 1c in rough hemlock, ½@1c in glove grain and 1c in No. 1 buff are reported. Hides at Chicago are also a little weaker.

Failures for the week have been 207 in the United States, against 181 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 22 last year.

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE DULL.

Prices of Manufactured Articles Weak—The Cereal Situation.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Distributive trade is dull, seasonably so in most instances, and prices of manufactured products are generally weak, but exceptions to the former are found where crop conditions are exceptionally promising, and in the case of prices where the readjusting movement has been overdone on the downside. The upward rush of wheat prices culminated at the close of last week and the reactions and irregularity since, mainly due to heavy realizing, would point to the movement having been temporarily overdone. Reports of rain in the Northwest, though it is claimed too late to help the crop in Minnesota and the two Dakotas, have had some reassuring effect and second thought apparently inclines bears to the belief that the late advance discounted much of the expected, or predicted, deficiency in yield of the world's crop. Advices from the Northwest are of little more than half a crop of wheat, but estimates as to the outturn in bushels vary accordingly as the government report of 160,000,000 bu, or the commercial estimate of 200,000,000, in the yields of last year, in the three States, are used as a basis.

A short lived scare on the reports of dry weather in the corn belt, sympathy with the early advance in wheat and, what is more important, apparent increased popularity of corn on home and export account, was responsible for this cereal reaching the highest point paid for a year past. Oats and other farm crops also sympathized, as did most hog products.

Sugar is at the highest price reached at this time for ten years past, owing to active canning demand and the strengthened position of raw. The war in China is chargeable with the advance in teas, not only from the former country, but from Japan, some interruption in transportation being apparently looked for if the Asiatic trouble increases. Heavy rains are complained of in the entire cotton belt East of the Mississippi river and the crop is very generally "in the grass." The result has been an advance of 1-3c on new crop futures, while the critical position of old supplies, the visible being 1,900,000 bales smaller than a year ago, has resulted in an advance of nearly ½c on spots.

Reports from the iron and steel trade are as pessimistic as ever. Nominally quotations at Pittsburg are unchanged but it is claimed buyers can get supplies $1 to $3 lower. At other markets pig iron and bars among finished products are unquestionably lower. A comparison of present prices with those a year ago show that pig iron is little above last year, while steel billets, bars and plates are all lower. The reduction in structural material has brought little new business.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,148,144 bu, against 4,645,183 last week, 3,268,998 the corresponding week last year and 4,716,401 bu in 1898. Since July 1, the exports of wheat aggregate 199,654,396 bu, against 225,038,608 last year and 233,788,689 in 1897-98. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,000,654 bu, against 2,514,593 last week, 4,482,116 in this week a year ago and 2,601,560 in 1898. Since July 1, corn exports aggregate 202,769,574 bu, against 169,780,274 during the same period a year ago and 197,117,910 in 1897-98.

Failures for the week number 185, as compared with 167 last week, 158 in this week a year ago and 183 in 1898.

This Week's Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended June 29, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cities.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$853,076,784	...	16.4
Boston	105,181,167	...	16.6
Chicago	140,623,203	11.8	...
Philadelphia	88,704,582	...	11.4
St. Louis	30,877,740	...	7.9
Pittsburg	32,488,874	16.9	...
Baltimore	19,363,565	3.6	...
San Francisco	16,306,023	...	7.3
Cincinnati	15,742,250	10.6	...
Kansas City	13,448,331	16.7	...
New Orleans	7,752,821	13.1	...
Minneapolis	12,412,870	34.5	...
Detroit	7,223,575	6.8	...